es in the matter and later in the ernoon will consider them in xecutive session. It is probable hat some of the school authorities from Lamenburg will later make om Lanchourg eply to the charges, eply to the charges,

Accompanying the specific larges is a letter in which lore allegations are made, and addition Dr. Mann presented number of other papers or hibits, some of them letters d statements of other citizens the county, sustaining the

Mann charges that the public schools in his district are run to suit the trustees, not the public; that the laws are either ignored or violated; that the rights of the school patrons are ignored; that health conditions are appalling; that the Commonwealth's Attorney of Lunenburg has refused to take up the matter, and would not write an indictment against the trustee when called upon to do so by the Lanenburg grand jury.

He charges that the finances of

the district are not being prop-erly managed; that money has been misappropriated; that school trustees have been financially interested in the construction of school buildings

FORCING 'EM TO TOWN.

The general tendency is, he declares, to eliminate most of the primary schools in favor of the graded schools, and this, he points out, "is forcing the poor farmer to move to town so that he may give his children even a primary education." y education."

Mann's charges are in

some respects similar to the charges recently made involving certain irregularities in Chesterfield county, which the State Board did not investigate, though several resignations were handed in as soon as it was learned that charges were to be formally pre-

ONE-MAN POWER.

Tacy are similar to charges which have come directly or indirectly from various parts of the State, being, it appears, the results of the management of the present regime, which, by auto-cratic methods, has centralized

open complaint, for if they did they feared that they would receive no school for the next year. In this they were very nearly correct.
In this county there is a decided

tendency to operate graded schools to the elimination of most of the pri-mary schools. The graded school is a great advantage and is perfectly charges, specification and exhibits proper under certain conditions, but never when it destroys the little primary school, which is practically the foundation of our public school system in the rural districts.

The first charge deals with health

This is quite a serious matter in this section of Lunenburg county, where the colored people are in the majority and where they are buying up these small farms, as the poor white man sells out through necessity,

in the interest of his children. we to "keep the boys of under these conditions? boys on the After a careful study of our public school laws I made an equally careful

and serious study and investigation of the conditions and management in this district. I found, in my opinion, that the state of affairs demanded prompt action in the interest of the public schools and in the health and education of the children. Saw Commonwealth's Attorney.

Influenced and governed by sections 7 and 70, page 63, of the Virginia 67 and 70, page 63, of the Virginia had such a request been made, it would have been promptly granted. This shows that law could have been court I called on our Common. of court I called on our Common-wealth's Attorney and invited his at-tention to school law No. 58, subsecon No. 4, page 44, and to a health egulation under school laws Nos. 59

ight to find an indictment. ade this request of the Con-lith's Attorney. They waited in the morning until 4 o'dlock in the afternoon, but no indictment having been written, and having no other business before them, they asked

having been written, and having no other business before them, they asked for their dismissal. You will see from statement made by Commonwealth's Attorney that this failure on his part was due only to want of time. See exhibit B (one of the incidental papers, liked with the charges).

A couple of weeks after court adjour ed the Commonwealth's Attorney wrote out a wararnt and sent it to a magistrate with the request for me to sign, which I promptly did. The Commonwealth's Attorney knew that a health officer would be present to defend the health regulation, yet, when the warrant was read in court we found only a charge of violation of a school law, where there was no penalty, and on reference made to the violation of a health regulation, which does carry a penalty. You will see that the health regulation is identical.

alty, and on reference made to the violation of a health regulation, which does carry a penalty. You will see that the health regulation is identical with the school law and was passed two years later than the school law.

You will see from statements made to me in a letter from the majstrate who tried the case that the trustees were guilty, but we could place no fine: also that he made a special request to the Commonwealth's Autorney to be present at the trial, and that he refused and did not appear.

Before the June term of court I again appealed to the Commonwealth's Autorney to set on foot an investigation of the School Board of Trustees for wilful neglect of official duties. This he again declined, Through courtesy of the court I got a health she had also before the grand fury and pre-inted the same charges and specification which I send you.

I will state that after I left the grand jury room the county superin
No membershrdlum him him min

I will state that after I left the grand jury room the county superintenent of schools was sent in, by whom I do not know, and you will see from written statements of the foreman of the grand jury (see Exhibit C) that the tenor of the evidence of the superintendent was to defend the trustees in regard to the charges which I brought.

"Charge 4—Violation of section 66, subject 1 and 2, page 61, school laws, "You will see in Exhibit 10 the explanation given by our county superintendent of schools of the board of trustees action in this matter. If such devices are allowed concerning the State funds, what good are certain of the superintendent was to defend the trustees in regard to the charges which I brought."

"You will see in Exhibit 10 the explanation given by our county superintendent of schools of the board of trustees action in this matter. If such devices are allowed concerning the State funds, what good are certain of the school laws, and how is the State funds are really expended?

"I respectfully submit the above to

Desired It Settled at Home, I took the above mode of procedure, as I desired the investigation to be made in our home court, where all school patrons who were interested could hear the charges and the defense; also that all could take part if they so desired.

This great negligence of the principle of the operators as a penalty of not less than subject to a penalty of not less than subject to a penalty of not less than subject to a penalty of not less than the first graded school was built in Kenbridge in 1906 or 1907 the contract was given to Mr. Thomas Tisple of the operators as a penalty of not less than the first graded school was built in Kenbridge in 1906 or 1907 the dale, and he contracted with and purpose.

one of the fundamental partners of every government.

In the words of Governor Woodrow Wilson, "It is a significant thing that the petition give us this day our daily bread comes first among the petitions of the Lord's Prayer. All spiritual request come after it. We cannot conceive our best interest or follow our best instincts until ve are fed, and it would be natural to suppose that in every well-ordered government.

In the words of Governor Woodrow with Mr. Collin Bagley to do the carpenter work on the school Because he insulted two daughters of R. M. McGeorge, of 511 East Main Street, on the street, Andrew Richardson, twenty-one years old, of New Kent county, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Critchfield Thursday.

Richardson was standing on Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth, last night, with several companions. The hour was about 11 c'clock. Mr. McGeorge and his daughters passed. Palow our best instincts until ve are fed, and it would be natural to suppose that in every well-ordered government the farmer would at least have ment the farmer would at least have "The School Board, borrowing George and his daughters passed trolman Duke was nearby."

"The School Board, borrowing According to his statement in According to his statement in the previsions of this act, the saw Richardson statement in the saw Richardson statement

in the management of the state methods, has centralized add it would be natural to suppose the management of the state methods. has centralized add it would be natural to suppose the management of the state methods have consideration with everyloody proposed by the state of the state that the state of t

To State Board of Education, Richmond, Va.:

"Gentlemen,-I desire to call your earnest attention to the follocharges, specification and exh

foundation of our public school system in the rural districts.

This closing of the small schools in the interest of the graded schools, in many instances, is forcing the poor farmer to sell his farm and move to the small towns or cities so that he may give his children even a primary education.

Lunenburg county, Va.

The first charge deals with health matters and sanitation. Dr. Mann quotes from the State school law (section 42, page 38—Duties of district boards of school trustees:

Health Regulation No. 12. He then declares that of the 55 public schools in Lunenburg county, 30 white and 25 in Lunenburg county, 30 white and 25 colored, only 13 comply with the law, countersigned by the clerk thereof,

olored, only 13 comply with the law. Dr. Mann's charges then continue: 'The school board's attention was called to this matter, but no action was ever taken to comply with the Their excuse has always been

the same, 'for want of funds.'
"The law allows the ma "The law allows the maximum school tax of 40 cents on the \$100. Up to the present time it has been only 30 cents, which leaves an ample margin for an increased levy to meet desired amount to enable us to comply with the law.

appeared before the Board of Supervisors at their July meeting, and in answer to a direct question, stated that no special increase of the district school levy, for the purpose of sanitation had bee nmade, but that

the school board. on No. 4, page 44, and to a health egulation under school laws Nos. 59 health regulation in 1910 the school derived from State funds which a thouses for public schools. I also alled his attention to the utter disegard of these laws by our school rustees. I then requested that he foot an investigation of this and it was only just that the other. bis attention to the utter disof these laws by our school
s. I then requested that he
foot an investigation of this
by sending me before the
little schools, so sadly in need of delury. My request was politely
peared at the April term of
and through courtesy of the
cas sent before the grand jury,
aring my statement, they apof the court for instructions,
and the court for instructions are conveniences and other conveniences are conveniences and the conveniences and other conveniences and other conveniences are conveniences and the conveniences and the conveniences are conveniences and the conveniences are conveniences and the conveniences are conveniences and the co put on foot an investigation of this matter by sending me before the grand jury. My request was politely refused.

| 500 was to go to one in Kendridge, and it was only just that the other little schools, so sadly in need of degrand jury. My request was politely refused.

| 500 was to go to one in Kendridge, and it was only just that the other little schools, so sadly in need of degrand jury. My request was politely refused.

| 500 was to go to one in Kendridge, and it was only just that the other little schools, so sadly in need of degrand jury. My request was politely refused.

| 500 was to go to one in Kendridge, and it was only just that the other little schools, so sadly in need of degrand of 1907 by a device was held in Lunenburg county instead of being the collection of the schools, so sadly in need of degrand of 1907 by a device was held in Lunenburg county instead of being the collection of the schools, so sadly in need of degrand in the schools, so sadly in need of d appeared at the April term of the other income of \$2,051.69, but and through courtesy of the they received no improvements. I will was sent before the grand jury, also state that the district school lovy

"If I understand the matter cor-rectly the State and county funds pay our teachers, and none of the above amounts have to go for this purpose. "I desire to state that not a got-ored school in this district or county has sanitary arrangements. I do not think that a single colored public school was visited last year by any school official.

'Charge 2-Violation of school law, section 15, page 28,
"Duties of the district school "Duties of the district school Boards—"To visit the public free schools in the district from time to

ouse, etc. "I respectfully submit the above to "Any school officer or teacher who your careful consideration and action. Any school officer of teacher who shall violate this provision, besides beling removed from his post, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundded dollars.

"Kenbridge, Va., "September 12, 1912."

ple of the one-room school, which en-tirely concerns the farmer and his tirely concerns the farmer and his children, involves a deep shame on us and an immense disadvantage to the State, for the farmer is certainly one of the fundamental partners of one of the fundamental partners of contracted with Mr. Collin Bagley to the garpenter work on the school chased from Mr. Willie Bridgeforth, chairman of the School Board at that

and the children of our poor, one-norse farmers.

I enclose a written statement of charges, etc. Thanking you for your kind attention.

Very respectfully.

EDWIN M. MANN.

Kenbridge, Va., Sept. 12, 1912.

The specific charges follow:

"I wish to state at the time of this transaction Miss Manson's full salary had been paid by Lochleven District in monthly payments. This being the case, I claim that it was illegal to issue the warrant to Miss Manson for teaching, when she had already been paid for her service and the money was to go to Lochleven leven through a window opening You Katz's bed chamber onto the money was to go to Lochleven District for incidental expenses. You will note, from Exhibit 9, that Miss Manson was paid by six warrants, amounting to \$154.70, not \$159.90; that the treasurer's books today show Miss Manson charged with receiving \$154.70 from Lochleven District and \$159.50 from Brown's Store District,

countersigned by the clerk thereof, payable to the person entitled to receive such money and stating on its face the purpose or service for which it is to be paid, and that such warrant is drawn in pursuance of an order entered by the board on the

day of —."
"This warrant given Miss Manson was given in her name, when it was not intended for her to receive it, and for teaching school when the other district had already paid her. The money was intended for Lochleven did receive it.

District and Lochleven did receive it.

Eyman J. Briggs, head of the experiment section of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is stringing electric wires aver a Government farden on the Potomac River for the purpose of raising plants by the aid of electricity. He will electrify onlons and snap beans, potatoes and hops.

For sometime Dr. Briggs head of the experiment section of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is stringing electric wires ever a Government farden on the Potomac River for the purpose of raising plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the section of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is stringing electric wires ever a Government farden on the Potomac River for the purpose of raising plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the control of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is stringing electric wires ever a Government farden on the Potomac River for the purpose of raising plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity and the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity and the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity. He will be a supplied to the plants by the aid of electricity. money was intended for Lochleven bistrict and Lochieven did receive it. At the time of this warrant Mr. Evans, who was clerk of the Lochleven board, refused to enter this warrant of Miss Manson's and, when pushed to the point, declared that he would resign before he would enter toes and nops. For sometime Dr. Briggs has been experimenting with electricity in the cuitivation of plants, but his apparatus was not of the best type until now. A few new wires from England have been imported and are being put in position. The wires are about sixteen would resign before he would enter position. The wires are about states it on his books, and did resign for feet above the ground.

Dr. Briggs will not tell just how he apply electricity to the

this reason. "Why was the warrant not given in the name of Lochleven and its reason for so doing? School law 110, page 89, says: 'Al sums of money lower cost than the farmer. page 89, says; 'Al sums of money derived from State funds which are unexpended in any year in any pub-lic free school district shall go int



WASHINGTON, D. C. Special.-The Senate Committee on Campaign Contributions undertook to probe carefully into the relations between the Standard Oil Company and members of Congress and other public men when John D. Archbold, the financial head of the Standard Oil Company, took

the Standard Oil Company, took the stand Thursday. Mr. Archbold had his attention directed to letters in Hearst's Magazine, in which he appears to have sent large sums to former Senator John B. Foraker, of Ohio, while Mr. Foraker was in the Sen-ate. Mr. Archbold admitted sending at different times \$15,000, \$14,500, \$10,000 and \$5,000 to Mr. Foraker.
Archbold admitted be had writ-

ten the "enticing ways" letter of October 30, 1902, to Schator Quay, in which be stated "Not because we think be should be elected, but because of your enticing ways, we send you \$10,000."

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN.

INSULTED LADIES

George and his daughters passed. Pa-

The witness said that the \$10,-000 sent Quay in the enticing ways letter was for some campaign matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special,-When Senator Clapp called the Senate committee investigating campaign expenses to order at 10:10 o'clock today, L. C. Laylin, of Columbus, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and manager of the Taft pre-convention campaign in Ohio, was questioned by Senator Clapp:

Q. Do you recall how much the statement, which you were required to file under the law, showed as the amount of contributions to the Taft pre-convention cam-Between \$65,000 and \$70,-000.

What contributions were made outside of those given by Charles P. Taft? A. We received contributions om Charles D. Hilles, Hulburt Taft and one or two other small contributions, amounting to no

more than \$100. Q. Was any money sent into Ohio during that period for the Taft campaign?
A. I have no knowledge of any

except contributions I have men-tioned, and these were given to me by Arthur I. Voryes.
Q. Does the statement of expenses you have filed include the

expenses of the State convention in June? A. No. Q. You assert positively that money was sent into Ohio?

did not handle the money and my

statement is only based on hear-Did you hear that from men with whom you were associated? A. Q.

Who would know whether money was sent into Ohio or not? A. I cannot say. Representa-McKinley might or Mr. s might. I am not sure about that.

By Schator Pomerene: Q. Do you know any Q. Do you know anything of the \$20,000 Representative Mc-Kinley said he sent into Ohio? A. I do not; but such money may have been sent.

PLANT ON STAND. Mr. Laylin was excused and A. H. Plant, president of the Southern Railway, was called,

Plant declared he knew of no contributions made to the pre-convention campaign of 1912. Senator clapp then asked the witness who is the controller of the Southern Railway; whether he (Plant) turned over to the Underwood people a large sum of

"I did not," replied Mr. Plant, who is from Alabama. "I know Mr. Underwood, but I had no connection with the Underwood campaign."

This repudiates the assertion of Senator Dixon, while on the stand, that the Southern Railway largely backed the Underwood John D. Archbold had already

been sworn and no oath was administered when he took stand to supplement his testimony given about two months ago. Re-ferring frequently to Hearst's Magazine, Senator Clapp began the examination of the magnate.

After John D. Archbold had been called to the stand, Senator Pomerene, apparently

picious that Plant had been "holding out" on him, asked the Southern Railway official if he knew of any contributions from his corporation to the Underwood or other campaign funds. "There were none," replied Plant.

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BYELECTRICITY

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that the burglar entered

surmise, for no marks we the roof, or on the pillar

which the burglar must

A quantity of valuable

on the first floor of the

untouched by the thief, has puzzled the police,

theory is that the intrud

been retired from busin

years, was a New York home is in one of the fash

lower cost than the farmer.

Baby Hidden Like Moses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—Dr

Lyman J. Briggs, head of the experi-ment section of the Bureau of Plant

fied with the jewels.

tions of Yonkers.

TO RAISE PLANTS

the veranda. Even

the roof.

QUESTIONS ARCHBOLD. Chairman Clapp then question-ed Mr. Archbold.

Q. I show you from page 2206 of Hearst's Magazine for May, 1912, what purports to be a let-ter dated March 6, 1900, from you to Senator Dixon. A, I have no doubt I wrote the

letter. Q. It read: "According to our understanding I now inclose to you a certificate of deposit for Mr. Foraker is not at present in the Senate, but, under the last resolution, we are empowered to go into matters between you and members of the House and Senate."

A. The payments were for Senator Foraker's service as our counsel in Ohio. Senator Japp then called the

witness' attention to another let-ter, acknowledged by Archbold, sending \$14,500 to Foraker. The witness explained this check with the same words as

before A third note, inclosing \$10,000, followed. The witness acknowledged having sent such a letter and check, saying that this also was for Senator Foraker's legal Five thousand dollars was the

amount mentioned in the fourth note and the former Ohio sena-tor, Archbold said, got this money also for his services as counsel. HANNA LETTER.

The chairman then showed the witness the remainder of the photographic copies in the magazine.

Mr. Archbold did not deny that he had written the letter, adding that while he had no specific recthat while he had no specific re ollection of them, he did not doubt that he wrote them. Chairman Clapp read to the witness from another Hearst mag-

azine a letter, dated January 19, 1900, to the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna. This letter asked Senator Hanna to oppose two measures before the Ohio Legislature. One of the measures was a bill to amend the anti-trust law and the other was a resolution for the ap-pointment of an investigating committee, which the letter characterized as a most malicious measure. The letter continued: "We wish to enlist you promptly in the defeat of these measures, Will you do everything possible to accomplish their defeat?"

What have you to say to this?" asked Senator Clapp. Archbold replied: "That was an era of so-called 'strike legislation,' and if I wrote that letter this is my excuse."

To another query from Senator Clapp as to what he knew of this letter Archbold replied: "I really have no recollection of that com-munication."

Q. Have you searched among your files for such a letter?
A. I have, and I find none. I may have written a letter such as you have, but I have no recollec-

Senator Clapp read another magazine letter, to S. C. H. Gros-venor, enclosing \$10,000. This was in 1900, Archbold said that it must have

been a contribution to one of his campaigns, A printed copy of a letter from enator Hanna to Archbold fol-

ROOSEVELT TOURS STATE OF WISCONSIN

SAYS WILSON HIT HIM FIRST, SO HE WAS FORCED TO SAY HARD WORDS.

SUPERIOR. WIS .- Special .- Colonel Roosevelt invaded this State to-day for the first time since the presidential campaign opened. He devoted most of his speech here, however, to ssailing Governor Wilson for his attitude toward the corporations, ex-plaining first that he attacked the andidate reluctantly.

"I should never have thought of attacking Wilson, but he attacked me," the Colonel declared. "I am a The audience interrupted with laughter, in which the Colonel joined.

Good Advice. "Value your friends, my boy, value our friends," remarked the moss-acked citizen. "Some men seem to backed citizen. "Some men seem to think that people who are willing to be friendly with them can't amount to

An Ungracious Ad. "Mr. Wombat, won't you take some space in our lodge program?" "Guess I'll have to," said the mer-

"And what shall we put in it?"
"Just say Wembat, the grocer, was stuck \$10 for this space."

5 POSTAL CLERKS KILLED IN WRECK

OHIO POSTOFFICE . AUTHORITIES INFORMED OF FATAL ACCIDENT TO EMPLOYES.

MANSFIELD, O. Special. Local postoffice authorities were notified this forenoon that five postal clerks lost their lives in the wreck of Baltimore and Ohio passenger No. 14, at Chicago Junction, this morning. this lost their name of the lost the lost

A Fourth-Rate Naval Power. What a how! there would be if un-expectedly this country should be thrown into a war with one of the great powers and our navy should be found inadequate to meet the situation! When the people of the country protested against the lack of pre-paredness that permitted the first few reverses, what answer could Congress make to the charge of negligence?

It is all very well to say that there is no danger of a war with one of the big powers. Were there such a danger at present, the country might well pause before adopting a big naval program that might hasten the crisis. If the United States should prepare

not be open to misconstruction or the cause of fears abroad.

The assertion of Secretary Meyer before the House Naval Affairs Committee that Japan in 1916 will have wrested the position of third naval power from the United States and that country will have difficulty in maintaining itself in fourth place un-less two battleships are authorized each year should give pause to who are trying to effect economies at

the expense of the navy.

The suggestion that a country sorich as the United States should voluntarily take fourth place in the rank-ing of the world powers is a reflection n the progressiveness of those on the progressiveness of those who have the power to make the policy of the nation. If such economy is designed as an appeal for votes at the coming election, it will not work. The people want an economical government, but they do not want to en-danger either the prestige or the safety of the country.

Congress ought to realize that the people of this nation are patriotic as well as progressive. The tariff, over which the control of the cont which the Democrats are showing se nuch concern, could not rouse people to the pitch where they would be willing to lay down their lives either for or against it. For the proeither for or against it. For the protection of the nation, however, millions of men would come forward. Is it likely, then, that the people will applaud the elimination of two battleships, which will force this nation into fourth place and probably still into fourth place and probably still lower? In a test between economy and patriotism the latter will win every time, and the Democrats should keep this in mind when the fight over the navy bill is waged on the floor of the House.—Washington Post.

POLICE THINK THEY HAVE SHREWD CROOKS

RICH MOND. VA .- Special .-The hearing of Jennie Johnson and Mary Bishop, thirty-eight and twenty-eight years old, re-spectively, arrested Thursday by Patrolman Stockmar, charged with being professional shoplift-ers, was, in Police Court today, continued until October 17th.

The women are accused training a suitcase, valued at \$40, from H. W. Rountree & Bro.
Trunk and Bag Company, and a silk dress, valued at \$40, from Fourqurean, Temple & Co., 427-429 East Broad Street.

After making inquiries concerning the repair of a trunk

cerning the repair of a trunk, the women are said to have picked up an alligator grip as they left the Rountree retail es-tablishment, at 703 East Broad Street. Clerk A. N. Tinsley discovered them in the act and fol-lowed them to 425 North Sixth Street, where they are understood to have asked permission to leave

Tinsley got hold of Patrolman Stockmar and awaited the return of the women. When they rethem. They were arrested and locked up in Second Police Station, being unable to furnish bond. They were searched and more than \$25 was found upon each of

them. Harry M. Smith, Jr., has been retained to defend them. The Bishop woman says she is from Fredericksburg. The John-son woman claims New York as her home. Their occupations are given as domestics.

The modus operandi of the women in the dry goods store was unique. One of them wore what, on the exterior, appeared to be an opera coat. An examination of the interior a slit, or inner pocket, of sufficient size to accommodate both suit and hanger.

MONTENEGRIAN ARMY PILLAGE TOWN

BERLIN .- Special .- With R. Nicholas leading the main wing of the army, the Montenegrin all

city of Albania, began, according to a telegram from Cettinje.

Attempts were made by the foreign office to get confirmation of the telegraphed report, but up to early afternoon it had not been officially confirmed. officially confirmed.
However, as the Montenegrin

However, as the Montenegrin base of operations is at Podgo-riza, only thirty-five miles north of Scutari, it was regarded in official circles as highly probable that the Montenegrins would make their first strong assault upon the Turkish stronghold Berani, another important Turkish city in the extreme Eastern Turkish territory in the Baikans, is reported to have been

captured by a Montenegrin force which began advancing from the which began advancing from the Montenegrin frontier immediately upon the declaration of war by Montenegro against Turkey.

It is protected by a high citadel which commands the surrounding country. It has a number of large manufacturing plants and is an important trading center.

important trading center.

BELGRADE, SERVIA. Special, An ultimatum was prepared the Servian government today i

presentation to Turkey tomorrow giving the Ottoman government twenty-four hours in which to guarantee reforms which will pacify the Balkan States. If the reply is unsatisfactory, or if no reply is made at all, war will probably be declared on Sunday, and hostilities will begin at once. General Putnik, who was today appointed chief of staff of the

Servian army, will immediately begin an advance upon Turkish territory with an army of about 200,000 Premier Pasinch, of Servia, declares that an army of 400,000 has been mobilized, part of which will be used to defend the sont

eastern and southwestern In preparing an ultimatum, which will probably mean war, Servia acted in the face of renewed protests from the Euro-

pean powers.

The French minister here, L. Coullard-Desos, has handed the Servian cabinet a memorandum, declaring that Austro-Hungary, France and Russia would regard it as an unwise and unwarranted act for Servia to go to war without asking for authority to bring further pressure upon Turkey to compel that nation to live up to the Berlin convention. Berlin convention, governing

Balkan conditions.

Deep resentment is felt her against Austria for refusing to allow nearly 2,000 Servians to cross the Hungarian border to join the Servian army.

SKIRMISHES OCCUR. CONSTANTINOPLE. Special. Turkish troops have invaded Bul-garia on the western frontier and

several severe skirmishes have taken place there.

According to dispatches received here Turkish troops marched upon the Bulgarian town of Klisuda, west of Sofia, but their advance was halted there. An-other fight took place at Terirush, on the frontier.

ATHENS, GREECE.— Special.—String for war against Turkey, crowded about the palace today.
While the clamorous Greeks
were carrying on their warlike
demonstration a special cabinet

eing convened by Premier Vetelesos. Later, the premier and several ministers called upon King George, who arrived home last night from Northern Europe, his trip having been cut short by the possibility of a war with Turkey.

Feeling here against the seiz-ure of Greek merchant vessels by Turkey runs high. When news was received today that Turkey was converting some of the ships into army transports use in the Black Sea and

others into privateers, the war flame was fanned into a still fiercer heat. There is a big conservative element in the Greek cabinet, how-ever, which is counselling peace instead of war.

BURNING VILLAGES. VIENNA,— Special.— Montene-grin soldiers are burning Moham-medan villages on the southern frontier and are slaying all the inhabitants who have not fled.

Many Albanian Mohammedans

living north of the Bojana River on Montenegrin soil have been All the survivors are fleeing to cutari, where the Turks are concentrated.

Famrissi the Montenegrins took the inhabitants by surprise and killed many Mohammedans. It is reported that Montenegrin troops subjected an Austrian steamer in the Bojana River to these bours' constant fire three hours' constant fire.
The steamer was bound from cutari to Cattaro, in Austro-

Hungary. STEAMER COLLIDES WITH BATTLESHIP

NEW YORK. Special.—The steamer Ossabaw collided with the United States battleship Montana in the lower bay early today. The Ossabaw, nward bound from Texas, while trying to avoid a collision with the teamer St. Laurence, struck side against the stern of the battleship. The battleship was undamaged, but the hull of the Ossabaw was dam-

aged.

GIRL IS DRUGGED AFTER

USING SNUFF FOR COLD

NEW YORK. Special.—When the parents of Miss Marion Jampol, of 203

Berriman Street, Brooklyn, went out calling Sunday night, the young woman was suffering from a severe cold in the head, and they advised her to retire early. They returned home parently asleep on a lounge.

They tried to wake her up, but falled. They sent for two physicians and the doctors tried in vain for an hour to revive the young woman. Then an ambulance was called from the Bedford Street Hospital. Hour after hour the surgeon worked over Miss Jampol, but failed to rouse her. Not once did even her eye lids flutter. The doctors belived the young woman had been poisoned, but they were unable to learn what drug had been administered.

Hope of reviving Miss Jampol had almost been given up at 11 o'clock Monday, when she suddenly opened her eyes, She was too dazed to know where she was or what had happened to her. Measures were taken to prevent her lapsing again into her coma, and Captain Thompson, of the Liberty Avenue Police Station, was sent for. Thompson says the young woman told him that she went to the drug store of Otto Lauer, at 2481 Pitkin Avenue, and bought some powder to use as a snuff to clear her head. Thompson then caused the arrest of Lauer on a charge of selling Miss Jampol, the police say, found some white powder in her daughter's purse, and this will be analyzed.

on Scutari, the principal